GEN, HOWARD TALKS ON WAR

HE HOPES THAT IT WILL BE AVOIDED.

SOME THINGS THAT MIGHT HAPPEN, HOWEVER, IF HOSTILITIES WERE BEGUN.

On Governor's Island yesterday a possible Chilian war was the principal topic of discussion, and there were many officers there who were of the opinion that the affair would result in a declaration of war, and that Chill would force the United States to invade that On Saturday every officer and man on the sland laughed at the idea of war, but on Sunday and yesterday the outlook was different, they said. Genval O. O. Howard, the commanding officer there, who always conservative in his views, admitted that a onflict might result between Chili and this Nation; but he also said that he was of the opinion that the Chilians would use good judgment and apologize without cre-

General Howard was found at his headquarters on United States. He was guarded in some of the sints discussed about the relations of this country war between the two nations did take place in the

ALWAYS A POSSIBILITY OF CONFLICT.

"Yes, there is a possibility of war with Chill," said "Just at present the United States is at peace, and has been at peace so far as other nations ere concerned for over a quarter of a century, and men pray, promise and hope that there may covernment. Still, war or peace does not rest upon the will of one party or one nation alone, and there is always a possibility of a conflict according to international law till such matters as are indicated in the ultimatum shall have a thorough settlement.

Our noble-spirited representatives, far and near, in the state Department, are laboring with wisdom and forbearance to clear up all the differences and to arrange amicably all disputes and to bring the two na tions together, as they should be, into a perpetual sympathy and union in everything which works for their mutual advantage. Notwithstanding the strained wlations that exist between Chili and the United states, our representatives will no doubt be successful in settling the matter without going to war.

And yet, in this case, beyond waiting, beyond concession, beyond attempts at conciliation or arbitration, there is, under the present law of nations, but one ultimate appeal for final disposition of

Suppose, for example, that Chili, Insane as such a contest may seem, should hold out against every reasonable argument, every noble statesman-like effort. and declare that she had been improperly treated, and suppose that she should commit such acts toward the Americans within her borders as in the case of yes, any massacre, however extensive, rather than go That would not, however, be the voice of the vast multitude of American citizens or the action of our Government officials. War will be declared and entered upon if those conditions present themselves, and Chill herself will, doubtless, not only do the acts of war, but officially make the public declaration of war. Although such a thing as war with Chill may SOME THINGS WHICH CHILI MIGHT DO.

"If war is declared with Chill, what would that Power undertake to do?" the General was asked.

"First, she would discontinue intercourse, political and commercial. She might confiscate the property of all United States citizens within her boundaries. might imprison sailors, catch up all vessels within the limits of her jursdiction and confiscate their cargoes. She might send forth her naval force and run down and cize American vessels on the high seas. She could aggravate this work by issuing 'letters of marque' and athorize fast steamers to help themselves to merchant ships which are owned and sailed by United States firms. The officials of Chili could keep up this sort of warfare for some time, carefully avoiding any direct battle with our naval squadrons, their success depending more upon the fleetness of their steamers and ships than upon their ability to succeed in direct naval engagements.

WHAT A SMALL NAVY COULD ACCOMPLISH.

"We can conceive that a small mavy on the Pacific Coast could make a large disturbance. It could run into small harbors like that of San Diego, take possession and hold on to the city and the water, standing on the defensive, and it could fortify and garrison the coast city thus seized, or make the effort, and it might even

city this seized, or make the enort, and it might even alternpt several anchorages off the coast, say near San Francisco, for its fronciscs, and so put that city and cantand under containation.

"A country situated on the coast should have three lines of defence when receding an attack from the sea. First, the navy itself; second, forts, terpedoes and harbor-defence vessels, fixed and movable, and after a toreign enemy shall have established himself in a barbor; then the third is the army proper, with a base in the large of the curve we are partially supplied with foreign enemy shall have established miner in a case in the tien the third is the army proper, with a base in the interior. In our case we are partially supplied with the first line of defence. Still our Navy is not large enough to protect our vast commerce. Therefore, it alone could not be considered as an absolute check to an enemy moving against our coast. In the second line we have some good gans of old pattern mounted at principal harbors, as at San Francisco and San Diego; a number of submarine mines that could be piaced in position to shut out an enemy and close the openings to the harbors. They would just now be mines that would explode on contact with the vessels and not by electricity. Again we have for sudden use all the tags, small yachts and harbor boats. Which by a great sacrifice, of life and property, giving each a long spar in front and some dynamite, could be used to protect the entrance of the harbors. These means, with other aids readily suggested, might keep out an enemy from San Diego, San Francisco, Combas River and Puget Sound.

ONLY 10.000 REGULARS AVAILABLE.

ONLY 10,000 REGULARS AVAILABLE.

"At the present time probably not more than 10,000 Army would be available, the others being required at the posts they now occupy to protect the people from local troubles or foreign attacks,

were deprived of her principal coaling station on the straits of Magellan, she could not do much to prevent United States treops from taking possession of the country, I do not he state to say that it would be a great shame for a big nation like the United States to go to war with a little country like Chilt, but the law of nations must be obeyed, and our Government must protect its cilizens, no matter what their color or condition may be.

"It is of course wise for all our people, the people themselves being the sovereign, to have some notion with regard to their preparedness for action in case of necessity. And we ought always to be ready, after every proper effort for peace shall have been exhausted, to repel aggression, or ready to make short work, work as hexpensive as possible of life and of money, in the Nation's defence.

In foreign countries our citizens run to the Bittish

Nation's defence.

"In foreign countries our citizens run to the British Consuls for protection and they get it. When any English speaking person in a foreign country wants his rights, he goes to the British Consul, and I do not see why such confidence should not be felt toward this Nation. President Harrison and Secretary Blaine are strong men, and will be most judicious in their actions in this Chillan affair. I know that nine-tenths of the people of this country will sustain them."

apposed to be for coast defence. Each weighs 31,900 of elevation of forty-five degrees, given to each mor-Sounds, is twenty-three and a fifth feet long, and carries a projecule weighing 300 pounds, with a charge \$150 pounds. The range is eight miles. There are

In the Nick of Time.

The nick of time to stop the course of bladder and kidcomplaints is when the organs concerned exhibit a ey to grow inactive. The healthful impulse toward Mivity that they receive from Hostetter's Stomach Bitrescues them from impending danger, and averts such ogerous maisdies as Bright's disease and diabetes. Slugthe didneys increases a liability to chronic dism, gout and dropey, and since the blood is filled by these organs in its passage through them, the these organs in its passage through them, the station of the Bitters serves a doubly happy purpose, a medicine acts without exciting, like the fiery stimula of commerce. Maisrial, dyspeptic, constipated and reas invalids are thoroughly relieved by it. Since the want of that shocking malady, la grippe, it has been that shocking malady, la grippe, it has been also that the constitution of the constitution

twelve more of these guns completed, which are ready for shipment at short notice. There are also receiving the finishing touches ten twelve-inch breech and field stege gans, forty-five small gans and ten large gans, The factory is being run at its utmost capacity.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

HOW AN ATTACK WOULD BE MET.

THE CHILIAN SITUATION SHOWS THE NEED OF MUOH WORK ON NEW FORTIFICATIONS.

A peace of many years has produced such a feeling of security that it required something like this war scare to make the citizens of New-York fully realize the great lack and the necessity of substantial and by sea, and everything that nature could do has On the other hand, he said that been done to make it difficult for a bombarding fleet sing any trouble. On the other hand, he said that been done to make it difficult for a bombarding flect to approach her closely enough to bombard her. If the present difficulty were with a country like England or France, it would not be a comfortable prospect for the island, and he freely discussed the Chillan situation and spoke of the weakness of the coast defences of the heart of the commerce of the United States, it is a question affecting not only the city itself, but the entire United States from ocean to ocean. Now that with Chill, and the probable result, but he intimated the President's message has been sent to Congress in what he said that he would not be surprised if Army officers are extremely chary of expressing any views on the subject of coast defence, but The Tribune succeeded in getting a long interview with one of the most prominent and able officers of the coast defences is wide and thorough, and who has been identified with what progress has been made in them. He, like all other officers, does not, of course suppose that there is any danger of bombardment by a Chilian ship, for that country in case of war would probably need all her available fleet to protect her own coast. But every one who has made a study of the military needs of this city thinks that if the present excitement has no other effect, it should, and probably will, open the eyes of the citizens of the country to the great necessity for immediate and extensivo

NO NEED TO FEAR THE CAPITAN PRAT.

The officer in question said that the only Chilian ship which might possibly be sent to New-York (although that possibility is remote) would be the strong and able Capitan Prat. But this officer said, further: tar, these sixteen mortars can cover a range of six "In that case, however, I do not think that the vessel miles. Their accuracy has been demonstrated by though it has been asserted repeatedly, for men-of-war to anchor outside of Coney Island and shell the city.

They would no doubt demolish South Brooklyn, but and with a reduced charge of powder, ten consecutive for effective work against New-York itself, an attack- shots at a range of two and a half miles all fell within ing fleet must positively get near the Narrows, thus a rectangle sixty-six yards long and ninetelying between and under the guns of Fort Hamilton wide. There is no battleship or fleet which could withstand the effect of a volley of sixteen shells weighand Fort Wadsworth. Now, although those guns are not improved steel rifles, they are still effective at short range, and I feel sure that against such a vessel as the Capitan Frat they would be perfectly effective. I understend she is armored only below the waterline, and a fifteen-inch smooth-bore cast-fron gun, even though it there are not such as the sum of the capital set of these mortans was fired at a four and a half inch steel plate last summer. The plate was afterward found to have been of results was the force. other nations have precipitated war. If Chili should appelled all possible outrages, perhaps a few Americans abould say: Suffer it, suffer any wrong any dishonor, though it throws only a 400-pound round shot, is though it throws only a 400-pound round shot, is markably good material, yet so terrific was the force capable of fighting such a vessel as that at short exerted by the mortar and its shell that the enermously range. We have a long line of these guns, both ten and fifteen inch to protect the Narrows. We would not, however, in case of foreign attack, depend on the line of defence between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, Sandy Hock Point is the first want of defence. not, however, in case of foreign attack, depend on the line of defence between Forts Hamilton and Wads-worth. Sandy Hook Point is the first point of defence. Although not a strong place, like the forts at the Narrows, it will be so with the sunken mortar bat teries, which are now being built. An attacking ship must pass close under the point, and for a long dis-tance, both while approaching and passing the point, she would be exposed to the fire from tremendous twelve-inch steel mortars.

"Then, of course we would, in connection with land channels and obstructing the approach of a hostile available for the strongest kind of fortification, namely feet: placing torpedoes everywhere and sinking sub-marine mines. The approach to New-York through the Sound is also covered and a sub-marine mines. the sound is also covered, and no doubt effectively so against any cruiser which the Chillans might send. Fort Schuyler has many strong guns; Willett's Point is ready with all appliances for sinking submarine mines and for lining the Sound with torpedoes."

THE FORTS AT THE NARROWS. Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth are what New-Yorkers naturally think of when the question of harbor defence arises. Fort Hamilton was described in last Sunday's Tribune. In some respects Fort Wadsworth is naturally a stronger place. The land there rises abruptly from the Narrows, and at the extreme height is a battery of heavy guns. Though they are not reapons which can be compared for an instant with

the terrific steel rifles and mortars, the range of these old iron guns being naturally not so great, for a shorter The drilling which the men at the two forts have received in the use of the guns has in remarkably expert in handling them, and they have become excellent marksmen. Last summer, during the heavy gun dri'l, which lasted for many weeks, extremely few shots fell outside of the 100 yard square at a distance of some miles. Both of the forts are in commanding positions, with a free range sea-ward, and with the system of vessel tracking which was described in Sunday's Tribune, they could concentrate a destructive cross fire on the enemy. there stands a square white pile of heavy granite work

WHAT COULD BE DONE ON SHORT NOTICE. But not only the old 10 and 15 Inch smoothbore will ever need defence without at least a month's warning. In that time the Watervillet Aisenal, the Midvale steel Works, South Boston Iron Company and several other Government and contract plants could

which is in good repair and also full of guns.

be rushed enough to furnish some heavy guns at least, and as the modern 8, 10 and 12 inch all steel breech-

but the States would be speedily called upon by the President to furnish such a number of men as would fore us a larger army than our opponents have. Every put of the country would have to furnish its quotaside a large and well-organized army would soon be mady. There would be from a few states well-drilled militia, but they would be maccustomed to campaigned army would soon be also be they would be maccustomed to campaigned army would soon be also to field service.

At first we would have to suffer great loss of also militially according to an invaling freely and to field service.

But if the emergency should arise so suddenly that there would be only a day or two in which to prepare for defence, the city would still not be wholly at the mercy of an invading freet. At the Army Ordnance of this that san Diego would be a point to be attacked, herely because it is the southernmost harbor of allifornia and is almost entirely defenceless, giving heres to quite a rich country. However, in any altered on the Pacific Coast such a harbor as that would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling station, from which to would be used only for a coaling the coal transon are so encountered. Entire that city, and the "But, while our coast is not well protected, Chill's could be easily transferred to any place where could be easily transferred to any place where could be easily transferred to any place where needed. Then there are a number of other guns which have been tested thoroughly and laid aside, which have been tested thoroughly and laid aside, they are still serviceable. There would be they are still serviceable. though they are still serviceable. There would be some trouble perhaps in getting carriages for them, but in case of emergency they could no doubt be relied on to do good work. The twelve-inch gun has an immense range, and, as it fires a thousand pound shot, It's effect on any craiser, no matter how strong, would pr tably be disastrous. Then there are the twelve-inch all steel breechloading m wiars, a number of which are now ready at Sandy Hook, some being tested and others waiting only to be proved. is proposed to arm Sandy link with these tremen

dous weapons.
THE ENEMY SHOULD AVOID SANDY HOOK. Until recently Sandy Hook was merely a proving ground, and the old stone fort which stands there was abandoned long ago. When the hidden mortar batteries are completed (and in time of need they could be completed soon) Sandy Hook will be a good place for a ship to stay away from. It is proposed to mount there mortals in groups of four, four mortars in each group. Each mortar weighs fourteen and a half tons, the powder charge for each is eighty pound-Albany, Jan. 25 (Special).—There were shipped from the Watervliet gan factory to day to San Francisco three eightless gan factory to day to San Francisco.

GRIP! GRIP! STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

This invaluable remedy possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Coughs, Colds, Hoarse-ness and difficulty of breathing.

OLIVE TAR

Has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with

THROAT AND LUNG diseases and should be used in all cases without delay. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 50c. PER BOTTLE.

My Father as I Recall Him

> BY MAMIE DICKENS (The Eldest Daughter of Charles Dickens)

N a splendid series of articles Miss Dickens will tell what she remembers of her father; how he educated his children; his family life and his personal habits; how he wrote his famous books. To none of his children was Charles Dickens of the children was charles Dickens of the children was charles Dickens of the children was the children was charles because the children was children none of his children was Charles Dickens so affectionately attached as to his daughter Mamie, and she saw much of her father under all circumstances. Her pen-portrait of his domestic life cannot, therefore, fail to be of special interest, especially as everything Miss Dickens embodies in these articles is told for the first time in print. THE LADIES'

HOME JOURNAL for 1802 ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR On the newsstands, to cents a copy More than 700,000 copies each issue sold

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Curtis Publishing

"In that case, however, I do not think that the vessel miles. Their accuracy has been demonstrated by could approach New-York closely enough to do any careful and long trials, and it has been shown that You must remember that it is not possible, at a range of five and a half billes ten shots all

> FORTIFICATIONS NEAR CONEY ISLAND. The hope was expressed by many officers yesterday that the present trouble would show the citizens of New-York that their first duty was, and that their interests demanded, immediate, energetic, un and tireless efforts toward having the harbor fortifles so that there would never be any danger of successful attack from the sen. The Dry Remer shouls, occupybehind sheepshead Eay, which has been secured by the Government, is another commanding spot. Strong fortifications here would positively preclude any chance of attack from a fact anchoring below Coney Island. Guns from that place could sweep over Coney Island and clear out the channel.
>
> These are all places provides the adented to

> and clear out the channel.
>
> These are all places magnificently adapted for batteries, and there is no reason why the harbor of New-York should not be one of the strongest places on any coast. The formation of channels, the many points with high land jutting into the lay, and the narrow gap at the Narrows, require comparatively little human help to make them impregnable, and though there is probably little danger in the present case, New-York should not be left open to it in years to come.

ment, and eight first-class torpedo boats.

In the contracts for the construction of the vessels

prices for the building of any of the vessels the bill provides that he may build such vessel, or any part thereof, in many yards to be designated by the Secretary. Toward the construction of the vessel, with their engines, boilers and machinery, \$3,000,000 is appropriated, and loward their armament \$1,000,000.

ACTIVITY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., 827*: The possibility of a war with Chill has the officers and soldiers. In case war should be de-clared, the cavalry and artiflery stationed at the fort then that could be and would be sent west on short notice. The feeling among the Army people is strong for a brush with the Chillans. Especially is this the case with the young student officers, about eighty in number, attending the military training school.

INDORSED BY THE KEYSTONE STATE. Harrisburg, Jan. 25 (Special).—Public sentiment here-especially in official circles, strongly indorses the the Chilian matter. The universal opinion is that the affair has reached that phase when it would be down right cowardice for the United States to remain silent Governor Pattison said this evening any longer. Governor Pattison said this evening . The United States is well able to take care of itself

"If a call is made for troops, the Pennsylvania National Guard of 7,500 men will be available on twenty four hours' notice, said to be in better condition now than ever before.

TO COMMAND THE OHIO.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Commander F. E. Chadwick has been ordered to command the repair ship Ohio, just acquired by the United States, and will join her at Boston, where she is expected to a rive in a few days from Philadelphia. Lieutenant A. P. Nazro has been ordered to duty on the Ohio as executive, and Lieuten ant William P. Ellioti as navigating officer. She will be fitted out for service at Boston.

SPREZKELS'S STEAMERS MAY BE CHARTERED. Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—It is stated here that repre-sentatives of the Government have been negotiating with Claus Spreckels for the charter of some of his agreed to hold them at the disposal of the Navy Department. Mr. Spreckels declines to be interviewed on the subject.

SENATOR HAWLEY AFTER LIGHT FIELD-GUNS. Bethlebem, Penn., Jan. 25, -senator Hawley, chair man of the Senate Military Committee, visited the ordnance department of the Bethlehem Iron Works to day. He was in consultation with Superintendent John Fritz with reference to the manufacture of light field guns in case of war with Chil.

TO CARRY COAL TO THE WARSHIPS San Francisco, Jan. 25.—The Southern Pacific steamer san Benito, which has been chartered by the United States Government to convey coal to Chill for warships there, will probably be ready for sea by Friday It is learned that at least three other ships will follow

Through car to San Francisco via New-York Central every Theoday. Fast time, perfect service. Meals from Buffet. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

GENERAL PRAISE OF THE MESSAGE.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS ALIKE COMMEND IT-SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES FOR WAR. Washington, Jan. 25.-Before Mr. Sherman left his eat in the senate Chamber to-day he was asked by th senate reporter for the Associated Press if he would express briefly his views upon the character of the message; but he declined positively to express an opinon or to say a word on the subject.

Mr. Gray, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on having a like request presented to him aid that the force of the message depended much on the testimony which accompanied it; that that would have to be weighed and fairly considered; that the message was one which demanded and challenged the patriotic attention of every Senator, and that, so far as he was concerned, it would have such attention it the committee-room and in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Morgan, another member of the committee, ex

pressed himself in somewhat similar terms. The would receive from the Committee on Foreign Relations the grave and careful attention which it deserved. could not tell when the committee would begin its con sideration of the subject, but he supposed it would no do so until after the message and documents were print

Senator Five, who is also a member of the commit tee to which the message was referred, thought the message admirable in every respect. It was clear, un nistakable in its utterances, patriolic, exceedingly effective and pointed, and it was certain to meet with the approval of the American people. Senator Hiscock said: "The message is a strong and able document. President Harrison has taken a

position which will be supported by the people of the country." servative and yet firm. "If Chill does not accede to

our demands, why then we will have to make her do it," he said. The Senator did not think that war would Senator Cullom thought the message an exceedingly ng, effective and clear presentation of the facts

If those fellows don't back out," he said, "we will Senator Jones, of Arkansas, listened attentively to the me-sage, and said he thought it was temperate, cool dignified, and worthy of all the consideration it would

Senator Stewart-" It is a strong presentation of the case, and although every American citizen must depre-cate war, it seems impossible to avoid it unless Chiti will recede from her hostile position and give such the justice of the case will make it possible for us to

Senator Squire thought the message was conserva tive, characterized by sufficient spirit and a good presentation of the controversy. He thought the for Congress and the people thoroughly to comprehend

Senator Carey-" It is like all messages of President Harrison. It is terse and to the point. It signifithat he does not want war, dut that it is his duty even if it requires war to secure this. His view will be heartily indersed by the American people.' Senator Gibson, of Maryland, thought it

resents a case in which, unless the correspondence utmitted will allow some other construction of the United States must maintain its dignity and rights

and must stand for the protection of its sallors. think the sentiment of the whole country ought to sustain the President in adhering to his ultimatum Nearly all Senators interviewed agreed, regardless

of politics, that the message was an able document Mr. Blount, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said : " I prefer not to make any comments at present. I think it important that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should express no opinion on a they have had no chance to examine. Any other ourse would impair the confidence of the House and he country in any conclusion the committee might Mr. Blount said he was thinking of calling a special meeting of the committee for the purpose of giving the most speedy consideration to the case

ber of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "I think SENATOR HALE'S BILL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
OF NEW SHIPS.
Washington, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced by Senator Hale to day is of special interest in view of the Chilian imbroglio. For the purpose of increesing the Naval establishment the hill authorizes the President to have constructed by confract three battle ships of 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armored coasidefence vessels, five gunboats, of 800 to 1,200 tons displace. tives will be ready to take such action as will main

Foreign Affairs Committee, said that he had listened to the message with great attention. Many things contained in it met with his hearty approval; but he would

on Fortign Affairs, said that the situation was far more serious than had been anticipated. It certainly requires that something should be done. The United states could not let the matter restwould result in a declaration of war and reprisal on chilian commerce and vessels or in simple withdraws Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, the leader of the Republican

hope the House will stand by every part of it. supplement the military or naval force, that should be patience can be exhausted. I think the country ough

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said: "The message is very patriotic and shows high regard for American uship and American Interests." "I am in favor," sald Representative Harmon

Pennsylvania, another member of the Foreign Affairommittee, "of requiring, under every condition, due respect for the fing and the rights of American citizens under that flag wherever they may be. If our country can receive reparation and satisfaction without the awful consequences of war, I would avoid it, but not at the sacrifice of the flag and the rights of ou Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said: "The President's

nessage seems to be entirely ex parte in its statements and does not disclose the case presented by the Chilian Government. The facts are disputed, and while they are in dispute we would not be justified in going to war without further investigation. There is no necessity for haste, and I am satisfied that when this investigation shall have been made and it is found that the Chillan Government is to blame, that Government will make ample apology and reparation There should be no resort to war until all efforts have seen exhausted to secure a peaceful solution of the

Representative Breckineidze, of Kentucky, said:
-I think the President's message is an able and neutedocument—an excellent presentation by an admirable

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used for a sample that represents hundreds of duplicates odd pieces, or patterns we have stopped making must be sold at once to make room for new styles. Prices are small consideration. Delivery can be at convenience, as shipping rooms are now empty. A visit will repay. The low prices on many handsome

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When anything stands a test of sixty years among a discriminating people like the Americans, it is pretty good evidence that there is merit somewhere The value of a medicine is best proved by its continued use from year to year by the same persons and families, as well as by a steady, increasing sale. Few, if any, medicines have met with such continued success and popularity as has marked the introduction and progress of Brandreth's Pills, which, after a trial of sixty years, are conceded to be the safest and most effective purgative and blood purifier introduced to the public.

That this is the result of merit, and that Brandreth's Pills actually perform all that is claimed for them, is conclusively proved by the fact that those who regard them with the greatest favor are those who have used them Brandreth's Pills are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe

to take at any time. Sold in every drug and medicine store, either plain or sugar coated.

sary. I don't believe that we ought to have war; but this opinion is provisional, and my judgment will depend upon a careful examination of the papers as on as they are printed."

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, was for war. He said sage is well timed, and conservative tone. I think the President is exercising a commendable forbearance-commendable, too, in the for bearance and reasonableness of his demands. If the demands are not complied with, and suitable reparation ande, he is right to break off diplomatic relations and, not only that, I say the Government ought to send a competent force there and compel them to respect our flag. In uttering that, in my judgment, I am uttering the true sentiments of the old rebel element in the South. The old Southern soldiers respect this flag as our flag; and if insults are offered spect this hag as our magnetic are prepared to fight like devils for the maintenance of the honor of the country. Of course war is a serious thing, and ought not be entered if it can be avoided by peaceable means. I think the President is taking a peaceful and conservative view, and that Chili will see the justice of it and make suitable reparation. If not, she will have to take the

tions Committee, said: "A strong message; and the louse will stand by the Possident Committee and the House will stand by the President if the correspon nce warrants the statements made. withholding, in any sense, of appropriations in case w he really necessary.

entative Sayers, of Texas, another Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, said: "It is a very strong presentation of our Government's side of the case."

ion of war at once."

Representative towert, of New-York, said: "The President's treatment of the matter is statesmanilite, dignified and clear. I am strongly in favor of mediation, but not on the part of Engand."

Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, said: "I heard only a part of the incasage. It seemed to me the President made a strong case. Will the House sustain him: There is no question and never has been any question about the House sustaining him."

Representative Report, of Alabama, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, said: "The President's message seems to be a fair statement of the case as I understand if. I have no doubt that Congress will, without regard to party, sustain the President in the curse he is taking. Certainly we cannot permit a mob in the city of valparaiso to take a matter of that that thus to have hands, with the comivance of the local Government, and puntsa our sadors in the cruciand brutal manner in which they did, for some supposed offence by the agents of the United States. I am a partisan benocrat, but I am American first and a Democrat afterward.

Senator Hawley thought the message able, strong, clear and terse. If was a comprehensive review of the simulation.

Senator Allison considered the message a terse and vigorous statement of the situation. The President and thoroughly examined all the facts and seemed to make only just demands of Chall, which would be accurded sooner or later.

vigorous statement of the situation. The accorded sooner or later.

Senator F-ster, the Aliannee Senator, was pleased with the general tone of the message. It was particular and American, senator Roser, the Aliannee Senator, was pleased with the general tone of the message. It was particular and American, senator Rostr, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the senate, thought the facts in the message were clearly and powerfully stated by President Harrison, and he was of the opinion that would be the general Judgment of maskind. "We cannot be suspected, said the Senator," of being alraid of any country on the face of the earth. I think the Government of the Lutted States should itself propose some method of arbitration or other peaceful solution of the present efficiency, without much regard to customs, usages, to diplomatic etiquette, or false notion of its own dignity. The affront which Chill has inflicted upon the United States in doubtless a grievious one. If the United States made such a proposition as I have suggested public opinion of the entire civilized world will compet Chill to accept it.

The people are behind that message," said Senator Divon.

"It strikes from the shoulder," was the comment of

"The people are behind that message, said sended bixon." It strikes from the shoulder," was the comment of Senator Mitcheil.

Senator Shoup was emphatic: "The message is sound, thoroughly patriotic and must and will receive popular support. The American people will atand no more honsense from any power-big or little."

"The message," said Senator Faulkner, "is a lawyer's analysis of a great mass of correspondence; an analysis that breathes a determination to uphold the honor and dignity of the United States all the world over. As to whether the President's conclusions are sustained by the testimony, we can say nothing as yet, when I have read the testimony I can say more about that." Mr. Outhwalte said: "It 1s a strong and dignified

Mr. Outhwaite said: "It is a strong and dignified presentation of the case."

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, said: "It is a wise, able and patreotic message, and will awaken a quick response from all our people."

J. II. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of the House Committee on Appropriations, spoke of the Matta dispatch as a deliberate and vindictive insult to the American people. "If the Chilians do not disavoy that dispatch," said Mr. O'Neil, "I would hlow them into the Pucific.

"A most able message," said Representative Henry Cabot Ledge. "It is a strong presentative Henry Cabot Ledge. "It is a strong presentative Henry Cabot Ledge. "It is a strong presentation of the facts and gives Congress the information it ought to have. At the same time, it is a perfectly temperate message. It leaves the door wide open for Chili to do the decent and proper thing and thus end the matter."

General Wheeler said: "I approve of the message. The House will sustain the President. He could not have said less, and he said what he had to say in a dignified and proper manner."

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, regarded the situation as a grave one. It had been set forth by the President with great force and dignity. If it became necessary for the United States to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of Chili, Chili must take the consequences. "I think it a very manly message," was the comment of Mr. Cummings, of New-York, delivered in an emphatic tone; "and I think that the House will support whatever action the Committee on Foreign Affairs may take upon it."

RICHARDS, THE MURDERER, DECLARED SANE.

Noah Richards, the negro, who was convicted of order in the first degree in the court of Oyer and Sherman, has been declared to be sane. The report of Drs. C. F. McDonald and Charles L. Dana, appointed by Justice Van Brunt at the request of some of the jurors who had doubts of the prisoner's sanity, was filed with the clerk of the Court of General Sessions jurors who had doubts of the prisoner's sanity, was filed with the clerk of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The physicians examined Richards sepuration of others escaped,

have of a case he is presecuting against an adversary. I don't believe that we ought to have war; but 137 W. 23D ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.

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taken three times a day, between meals-oftener, if the cough is troiblesome. You can this surround the very worst case of La drippe and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise. Ask your briggest for the Dr. schenek Remedies. DR. SCHENCK'S Book or Consumption, IAver Com-plaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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gether on January 15. They had suspicions that he was shamming. He appeared to have epilepsy, and has had fits ever since he was taken to the Tombe after killing Policeman Sherman.
Under examination Richards was quiet at first, and

then appeared to become gradually unconscious. Dr. McDonald thought to test him and said to Dr. Dana in the presence of the prisoner: "There is one symptom of epilepsy he lacks, and that is the spasms of twitching of the legs." In about a minute Richards's legs began to twitch. Again, Dr. McDonald remarked: "It is strange if he has epilepsy that he doesn't arch his back and hit the floor with his heels and head." Soon Richards began to do this. The prisoner had pretended that his skull was sensitive. When his attention was distracted, however, he paid no notice to his skull being pressed.

Other tests convinced the doctors that Richards was perfectly same. Assistant District-Attorney Weeks will report to Justice Van Brunt and ask him to fix a day for sentence.

SMUGGLED CHINESE CAPTURED.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25 .- Customs officers have